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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Bra. A STATESMAN-WHO IS HE BY MARY E. HUBBELL. Where Columbia hails her freemen

Looks, and listens, evermore-Where the crown of Wisdom lioth, (Relio of an ancient date,) Overlaid with passion-einders, And the dust of fierce debate-

Where bright Honor's shield of silver Gleamoth faint through rust and stain, Where sweet Peace, on weary pinion, Socks her olive-branch in vain-

Mid the thunder of the discord, And the gloom of party hate, And the babbling prate of folly. Idling, while Archangels wait-

To He rises, like a planet, Bright and steady in its role, etirs the calm, magnetic waters, Lying deep in every soul; Till like Ocean's crested billow,

Mounting toward the moon, its bride, They, beneath his ardent splendors, Surge and swell in eager tide; Till the hydra of Injustice,

Through its triple mail of gold, Feels the holy blaze of judgment Scathing every horrid fold. For the stern and radiant angel,

Bat to guard the wronged and weak, At his right hand stoops to teach him What his flame-touched lips shall speak And he pauses not to question

Who will censure, who applaud-Sworn unto the law sublimest ssued from the Father, God. Fearloss, when the lips of evil

Breathe their blackness on his name, Trusting in a noble life-time For a spotless after-fame; His doep heart no storms can ruffle,

His great soul secure reposes, In the upper air of peace. Ye who love to doubt and cavit, Follow in his homeward tread-Hear the singing of the orphaus,

Calm as the unfathomed seas,

Whom he feeds with daily bread Hear the stricken widow name him In her prayers, with blessings deep-Can your tares, in such a garden,

Choke the harvest he shall reap

Watch the eyes, serene and earnest Gladdening his with tender light-Ask of woman's clearer vision

If he keep his manhood bright! Seek him in the secret chamber Where in wise humility. With the Infinite communing,

Morn by morn, he bows the knee Goes he forth, to toil and struggle

For that freedom grand and holy, Whose high preans angels sung, Dower of Eden, blessed birthright, Squandered when the world was young

Pointing toward the bleet to be When, beneath the spread of heaven

Where Columbia hails her freemen disthered on her council flaor.

Wakes his voice the wondrous eche After such a portrait, well may we exclain

For the National Bra. A BROTHER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ONLY

SISTER. BY MARY IRVING.

CHAP, VII. I did not take my little one to the home its humble walls. How many dream-castles, and confused tongues; and a little girl of six fair as the hand of hope ever fashioned, would years lay on a pallet, in the worst stage of its humble walls. How many dream-castles. have him there in ruins beneath my feet. I sought out a spot too rude and lenely for any but a determined misanthrope. For not fluences of society been shaken to its founda-

tion, but my trust in the good Providence of God bad suffered a fearful shock. "This little hand," said once the evangelist Whitefield, "hides from my eyes the glorious sun!" A smaller hand than Whitefield's had solipsed my heaven! and had it not been for the one star vouchsafed to my midnight, I tremble to think of the paths into which my dark-

ened steps might have wandered! My "dove," as I often styled Eulalie, was happy enough in her rude nest, builded of logs half hewn, half in their natural roughness. The first glimpse of the barn-like cabin had afforded her a good deal of wonder and amuse-ment, and her merry, unsophisticated exclamations had thrown our wagoner into convulsions

sis!" was his parting salutation, as he left her at the door of the cabin, gazing about her like a fawn in astrange park. The grand old ever-greens that darkened the sky overhead, in whose rustling boughs the evening wind was playing a sad symphony, seemed to strike her caught a glimpse of an open vista between their tronks. With the ery, "The prairie! so near!" she gave a glad bound towards it. I followed a few steps, just in time to extricate her from the snare of a "slue," into whose soft

and she was sinking helplessly.
"Oh! what had roads you do have in this West!" she exclaimed, as I carried her, my heart. "Large enough for you to keep, little one, and for me to find shelter in. Remember, I

and fault-finding! But change those damp Housekeeping, even on so small a scale, had ts trials, trivial and severe, for the little novice. l lent my assistance where it was demanded, but, in general, left her to her own resources, and watched her narrowly; for it has always

been a point of my creed, that the girl or woman who fails, in an emergency, to develop the talent for housewifery, has little of that "genius" which is essential to success in any bee" for industry; and though she was forced to drop many tears over failures, during the few first weeks, she persevered, and ere the dawn of her tenth birthday, became a fairy

A silvent many appears to be quite an oracle with you," said i, at last.

"I don't know what 'oracle' means," she housekeeper, whose fare Titania herself might

young heart must have companionship of some kind. I clustered about her all the pets which the region could furnish. Broods of chickens and goslings lambs snow white pigeons and "Her aver flashed their delight and supprise

Gathered on her council floor, Where her wide, colossal Future

that innocent child-heart. On the first Sabbath after our arrival, Eula he arrayed herself in best white frock and rosy sash, and arranged our little room more tidily

"Where is the church, brother ?" she in quired, at last.
"There is no church hereaboute," I rejoined

"But all those people whose houses we passed last Tuesday—where do they go to church?"
"They have no church."

"Nobody to tell them about their souls!

All those little children!" she exclaimed, after many moments of thought. "Brother !"-and

to to me, when I was little—you who know s much! Not preach exactly, but teach!" I drew a deep sigh, reproved for my want of interest in my fellow beings. But I shook my head, and the lighted face clouded again.
"Suppose you try it, Lulie," said I, as I aros

"I am too little!" she replied, in a sorrow in the other.

Of course, in process of time, the children of the scattered families composing our neighbor-hood found their way to our premises. While Eulalie had smiles and kind words for them al!, the was not a little puzzled and amused at the strange orders of humanity that thus came to her notice. Little, uncouth, half-clothed immigrant children, many of them were; oth-ers, dressed in cast-off costumes of their moth-ers, imported from "the old country." Various were the brogues she learned to understand

derstood language of signs.

A "Yankee family" (all from Eastern sections bear that title, at the West) of some pretensions among its neighbors, resided at the distance of a mile from us, in a beautiful "oak opening" upon the prairie. Five or six rosy, romping children, who found their way thence to my young housekeeper's fireside, often urg-ed her to return the civility; or, in their own words, to "come along home with them, and have a grand time." As Mrs. Wilson, the mother, warmly seconded her children in this

she has to work so hard, and those children ole," added she, growing suddenly grave Wilson says she did study her A B C's and the spelling book, when she was a little girl, in Ohio ; but she has forgotten them 'these many

a year.' Think of it! that great boy and girl, so much older than I am! Oh! I wish" She did not express her wish in words, for Bruno, who had been left at home, came just into the wagen with a force that nearly pushed her out. But it was evident that the igno

Some days after, we were startled by a mee sage that "Susy Wilson was took very sudden; would Mr. Lincoln come by, and see if he

an infectious one. But her pleading prevailed, passed into the hands of a stranger; and even threshold, I went in to the distressed house-

> Mrs. Wilson, an impulsive, nervous woman, sat wringing her hands and rocking her body in utter helplessness, uttering now and then a

vulsed. Mr. Wilson, with hat on his head and hands in his pockets, walked from the house to the road, and from the road back to

on her yet rosy lips. In the scene of wailing that followed, neither of us could be of any use; and eadly we returned homeward. Eu-

convulsively.
"Oh, brother!she never knew anything about

self calmer, and then went on.

"I have been thinking a great deal, lately and I don't know as I ought to wait till I grow larger to teach these poor children. Mary Hyde used to say no one was too little to do some good; and perhape—Do you think I am too little, brother?"

"Perhaps not!" I answered, pressing her to "Cousin talked to me a great deal when I had that sickness last year, and she came from her school to nurse me. She said we should

shall be very difficult to satisfy-very crabbed always have some object, while we live, to call "But if every object, every effort be blighted!" said I, musing aloud, with my teeth firmly set, and bitter memories at my heart.

"Then," pursued the child, calmly, as though

I had spoken to her, "then, cousin says we should do good for the sake of good, and for God's sake, for He never disappoints us!"

Angel of peace! My heart was stirred from its inmost fountain, and I felt the flood of misanthropy ebbing from my soul. I bent my quivering lips to kiss the child's fair forehead. A silence followed.

returned; " but if it is anything very kind and

Stars, clouds, birds, and flowers, all took life to her glad imagination. If these resources could ever have been axhausted, her library remained; and her devotion to her books was wrought upon that young heart; give me back love for the beings Thou hast made!" Such a petition—was it ever breathed in vain! No! by the promise that His Word has

There were many difficulties in the way of organizing our Sunday school, small though it was. The question of place was first to be set, tled. Our own cabin was fixed upon, for the time; and as summer came on, and our school enlarged, we met on a pleasant knoll, under the canopy of cedar boughs. Many of the ignorant peasants from foreign shores could not be persuaded that we had not some sinister design—that their children were not to be taught some "hercey." I met this objection by urging parents to come with their children, and listen themselves to the instructions given. The

listen themselves to the instructions given. The want of teachers was the most serious difficulty. At first, Eulalie took the very youngest children, and I collected the others into a large class. But, in the summer, we obtained the assistance of alyoung weman, who was the preciding genius of the nearest log school-house, six miles distant; and, giving up to her the children of my class, I confined my instruction to the adults. Quite a circle, in the course of months, gathered about me; and some of the happiest hours of my life, I can truly say, were spent in simplifying to the grade of their understandings the truths "angels desire to look into."

carefully-reared plans. One bright June after-noon, while we sat under the cedar trees, each class on its own bench of birchen logs, a neat mulatto woman, with head bound in a plaided turban, came slowly down the road, leading a small boy, many shades darker than herself. I had seen her before, at her little hut, many miles away on the prairie, and knew her to be a sober, hard-working, respectable woman, who had once been a slave, but was freed by her master, years before. As she reached the hillock, she stopped, hesitated, and was about retreating, apparently, when I left my class,

commenced. "Please, sir," she began, timidly, "I telled Tilly I didn't know 'bout it, but I'd fetch him up to-day, and see if he could get to larn any-

thing."
"Certainly," I replied; "this school is open

orward to me.

that my children are not poor enough to be mixed up with niggers!"

And away she flew! Her spouse, after staring for a while at Sally's vacated seat, picked up his hat, and slowly followed. An Irishman, father of the next scholar on Eulalie's list, was up before him.

stirring!" dragging him off by the arm.
Several parents followed the example; five minutes our school was deserted, with

the tribulation very seriously to heart. "It is really not worth crying about!" said slowly into the all-covering heaven. "let them stay away if they choose! these ealing look. "Oh! I am so sorry! they were

"Well, you can teach him! and see those people! I will tell Mrs. Wil-

would as soon meet a panther at bay!"
"I am not afraid of her!" she said, artless-

I could not refuse her, and left her there my way to town. I was within several miles of home, on my return, when I caught the notes

gaily into the wagon.

"Oh! it's all mended, brother!" cried Lulie, as her foot touched the step; "Sally and all are coming again! I'm so glad!"

"But how did you bring it about?" I in-

quired, in astonishment. "Oh! I talked to Mrs. Wilson!"

"But what did you say?"
"I don't know!" she answered, casting down her eyes, and fumbling at the string of a little brown-paper parcel, which she well knew con-tained a book for her. I could gain no understanding of the discussion, until, after several days, I met Mr. Wilson in the woods. He

enough to frighten her blue; but I can tell you she didn't budge an inch, the child! she's a good 'un to stand fire! But madam wasn't for listening to her, say what she might, until she began to talk about poor dead Susy. And then, all at once, it came upon the old weman, how the child and you tended Susy; and she eat down, and threw her apron clean over her head, and cried right out! And then to hear how the little thing talked! it was every way good as a preschment, I will say, though I haven's heard one these twenty years! The children began to ory and beg, too; and the upshot of it all was, that my woman starts up, knocks right and left, brushes her eyes, and cries, Get along, all of you!-go where you please! but clear out of my sight!' and away

please! but clear out of my agus:
she posts, wiping her eyes with her apron."
The Wilsons regained, we had little difficulty in inducing all other deserters to return.
Tilly maintained his seat, and was joined in time by his younger eister; yet our school went on prosperously. Verily, "Truth is mighty, and must prevail!"

Washington seem to have uncomfortable rem-iniscences of the part they took in the advoca-cy and passage of the Nebraska bill, and find beyond their reach, to explain and almost apol-ogwe for certain movements of theirs in rela-tion to it. Yesterday Senators Badger, Butler, For the National Bra.

FOSTER'S BAR, YUBA Co., CAL., Feb., 1853. I escaped from the scene of my daily life, and in company with a friend whose eye can see the beautiful, and whose soul can feel the grand, sought the solemn solitude of mountains.

For two hours we rode through the dark,

ed into the future, and were in the prespassed into the future, and were in the pres-ence of the unseen.

After an nour, we found ourselves upon the summit of a high mountain, from which na-ture revealed all her loveliness and grandour

As I have said, we stood upon a mountain Grasees and ferns, and crumbled, mossy, storm-worn rocks, and delicate, strange plants, were all about us. And old pines and firs sur-rounded us, unbent, though they bore the weight of long centuries, and their brown trunks were covered with yellow moss, which seemed thus to wed its feeble growth to the all-enduring life of these mighty trees. And some trees there were, which showed that the brow of that old mountain smiled not always as it smiled on us. Thunderbolts had erewhile broken the deep inly I didn't know bout it, but I'd letch him propose had erowing broken the deep thought thing."

"Certainly," I replied; "this school is open to all! Come this way."

"No, thank'ee, sir; I'll sit just here, and "No, thank'ee, sir; I'll sit just here, and there they stood—those thunder-stricken trees, stretching their leafless, bark-

and the broad ocean beyond. And there they I gave him into her charge. She took his hand in hers, led him to her group of little urchins, and seated him upon the log, between herself and Sally Wilson, a younger sister of

This was the mountain summit, and it was ceedings with the eye of a hawk, here instantly sprang to her feet, rushed to the bench, and caught up her insulted offspring.

"Come along here, you Sally and Malviny,

"This was the mountain summit, and it was grand, well worth the study of a day. But below, and around, stretched miles of greater wonders.

Toward the south and southeast the view

called, addressing her various children; "and stretched the lovely valley of the Sacramento, tendencies of his writings. But it is with a ain ranges, to let its angels revel in the green beauty of that valley, and walk amid the groves which dotted it everywhere. Near by, say within twenty or thirty miles, were many fields, whose stubble showed at that distance like gold, dazzling and glistening in the sun-

ful curves, and so decked with green pines, the exception of a few French and German that no thought of mountain ruggedness oc-families, whose fathers merely shrugged their curred while looking at them. They seemed as peaceful and as lovely as the valley at their shoulders and sat quietly.

Eulalie, poor child, stood gazing after her lost sheep, half stupefied. I went to her, and troubled solitudes with all imaginable beauspoke her name; she turned, choked, and burst | ties, and those unimagined and yet yearned-for to tears.
"Control yourself," I whispered; "give Tilafford, if we but knew where they may be

come again on the following Sabbath, I sought this great range of mountains, rising and fall-my sister, and found her, as I expected, taking ing with their "massive waves of beauty," till the deep green grew blue at last, and, melted

Toward the east, however, was a scene yond all this, too grand for description, too wonderful for painting. The high peak from

trees, much greater, probably, than those about us. Their lofty tops filled the narrow space, and kept us from seeing the river, which must have roared over a chaos of rocks below; for, at the height we were, its voice came to us, softened and mellowed, until it mingled in har-

in the pines above us.

Beyond this chasm the mountains rose high and higher, but with gentle slopes, so that we could see, between the trees, the reddish yellow clay, which at this season of the year is free from all grass, but contrasts not unpleasantly

upon it for six thousand years; and yet it stood, all battered and broken into a thousand crags,

summits, as if even that glorious world had been unworthy of them. And I have not told how we sat upon gray rocks, and lay upon the fern leaves, and thought of the past, and remembered those we love, and threw off, there way in that holy place, much of the stuff which gathers upon men's souls in life's tiresome travel, as barnacles gather upon the keels of vessels in long voyages through briny and how we turned from each other th walked apart among the grand trees to feel

tween it and the clear blue heaven, enwreathing, yet not obscuring, every hill and valley and tree—was an almost imperceptible hase. It was delicate as the subtlest dream. It was more beautiful than the sunshine. It was softer than the sky. It added a thought to the depth of the mountain shadow. It veiled the glare, without lessening the 'ry of the sun. It waved and trembled in he breeze—you knew it, yet saw it not. It was us the constant

ong to be pure, as the sky over us, and the air about us, and the spotless snow we saw? I know not that it was either of these—but I do the there was something about that mountain top which found its way to our hearts and mingled with our memories of home, and blended with our love for the dear absent ones, and made sweet and pure our thoughts of the dead.

LITERARY NOTICES

My Two SISTRES. A Sketch from Memory. By Bmily Judson. Boston: Ticknor, Reed. & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 112. This little volume comes to us, in the lan-

guage of Wordsworth. "Like a pleasant thought,

When such are wanted :

and we welcome it as we do the spring violet that opens its blue eye to the sun, from a green bank in May, rich with fragrance and beauty. Like everything that proceeds from Mrs. Judhimself better and happier for the perusal. We have here portrayed, in the most graceful style, the beauty of early piety, the strength and tenderness of household love, and the quiet yet heroic spirit of self-sacrifice for the sake of loved ones; and we have the pleasure of know ing that it is no idle creation of the author's brain, but a picture of real life, faithfully drawn by one who was intimately associated with the subjects of these memorials, and whose heart was knit to theirs in sympathy and love. The simple story of these two lovely beings, who early passed from earth to Heaven, like flowers that droop and wither while yet the dew and freshness of the morning is upon them, their deep and active piety, their fervent daith, and habitual, earnest prayer, presents a beautiful example, not only to the young, but to all; and we trust the author may have the pleasure of knowing, while she writes, that her affectionate "memorial" has been the means of luring many wandering feet into the paths of holiness and peace.

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN : or. Illustrations of the Life and Character of Daniel Webster. Designed for American Youth. By Rev. Joseph Banyard 1 vol., pp. 334. Boston : Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This volume is extremely well got up. It treats of those commendable qualities in Mr. Webster which can be safely held up for the admiration of the growing generation—his boyhood, his studies, his attainments, his leve feeling of deep melancholy we reach the end of page, and come to the close, and lay it aside with the sad conscionsness that this great mind lived and died without leaving any other monument of his existence but his thoughts. He who had it in his power to have made an impression world-wide for the race of man, has died and made no sign. Would it were otherwise! Had this great man, on the 7th of March, 1850, but reiterated, as he best knew how to do, his noble sentiments uttered in the Senate Chamber on the last night of the session, on the 26th of August, 1848, his name at this moment would have been shining in the firmament of Hoaven, along with Washington

By George B. Cheever, D. D. 1 vol., pp. 803. N. York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray

Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C. It seems wonderful that a volume of this size should be needed in this land, and at this day, to enforce the right and the duty of using the Scriptures as a part of the daily instruction of American children. But it is a disputed question, and the Bible is put upon its trial. This is the work of politicians-men who would sell Christ for votes at a critical juncture like the present, when a Nebraska bill needs votes to save the party. It is frightful to read this book. and to see what base cringing our public men are capable of, to gain their ends; and with what hardihood they can stand up and betray their friends and neighbors. Witness the vote of Mr. Toucey! The petition from 3,050 ministers of New England is something unexpected to such men. They had believed there was no conscience in New England, capable of being aroused. Ministers and people had taken the Compromise act with such docility, that while politicians respected the intellect of the North by believing such men too wise to be beguiled by the thin, specious apologies offered for its enactment, they to a like degree believed the religious sentiment of the North to be a wretched hypocrisy. But there is a North! and 3,050 clergy, those followers of the flock, (after the manner of modern shepherds, and unlike those of the days of the Apostles,) have dared to speak. Really, this is hopeful! And if this be a beginning of a new life, we may hope the Bible will not be blackened and de faced along with the school books which preach of liberty of conscience and the rights of hu-

FAMILY PRAYERS. By the author of "Morning and Night Watches," &c. Published by Carter & Brothers. Sold by Gray & Ballantyne. I volume,

LIFE IN THE MISSION, THE CAMP, AND THE ZENA-NA; or, Six Years in India. By Mrs. Colin Mackenzie. In 2 volumes, pp. 342-319. Published by Rodfield. Sold by Taylor & Maury.

This is a charming, vivacious book, by Scotch wife of a captain of H. M. 98th regiment, who accompanied her husband in the war with the Affghans and Sikhs. It is her daily journal, and full of aneedote and graphic pictures of life in India. It cannot but be read

nual issued by the Rochester Female Anti-Slavery Society. It contains fifty articles cesays, poeme, letters, epigrammatic sentiments, brief narratives, and tales, touching the subject of Slavery. They are from the pens of well-known twelve portraits in the book - Messrs. Giddings, Seward, Chapin, Henry Ward Beecher, Greeley, Lewis Tappan, Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass, Mrs. Stowe, and Miss Antoinette flight of angels. It was as an atmosphere of crowded love. Could it have been the kind Brown. They are all good, and those of Gerrit

James C. Derby, of New York, has i press a selection of the things written by Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia, during the last seven years. The volume will be of the usual duodecimo size, embracing about one hundred articles-sketches of character, tales, essays, and newspaper editorials and contributionson all the subjects current during the period. Very miscellaneous, and various in style and topics. A friend, who has seen the prepared copy, describes the collection as-Tales and Sketches, religious, politico-economical, fancy,

rate essays and reformatory articles. The readers of the Era will find in the publications a number of the things which amended in some particulars. To refer it to they will be willing to see again in convenient the Committee of the Whole will be to kill it publications a number of the things which son's gifted pen, it has a charm peculiarly its form, and a number of others which they have own, arising as much from the sweet and gen- not seen. "The whole collection," the author tle spirit of the writer, as from beauty of says, "is made up of things that have been

> Mr. Seward presented two memorials from the State of New York, remonstrating against he passage of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Summer presented the resolutions of the town of Adams, Massachusetts, and also of the town of Bedford, in the same State, remon-

Mr. Shields presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois, in favor of a grant of land by the United States, to aid in the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of

there were grounds to believe that Great Britain was about to adopt the decimal computation in her coinage, and recommending that measures be taken that will lead to the adoption by Great Britain and the United States o a uniform system of coinage, with devices and value. Referred.

Mr. Shields said there was a resolution upon

the law regulating the appointment of cadets should be amended so as to give Senators the

perhaps. This bill, however, ought to be passed The bill was then read, and after some forther remarks, the resolution was referred. The joint resolution for the House to con tinue certain existing contracts for supplying provisions, clothing, or small stores for

After some remarks by Shields, the resolution was referred. Mr. Mason moved an Executive session which motion was disagreed to. relief of the heirs and legal representatives of

Col. Alexander G. Morgan was taken up, and the same was explained and passed. On motion of Mr. Brodhead, Resolved, That 5,000 additional copies of the nunicating statistics of the Federal State poration, and municipal indebtedness of the United States held in foreign countries, be printed; one thousand of which to be for

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands, and for other

tion of the public lands to the States in which they lie, for the purpose of constructing rail-On motion of Mr. Shields, the Senate took up the bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army, and also giving Senators the

Messrs. Cass, Dodge of Iowa, and Pettit, sur ported the motion, and Messrs. Shields, Butler, Rusk, and Seward, opposed it. The bill was then postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

House of Representatives, March 21, 1854. The Speaker laid before the House a com munication from the Executive, transmitting certain information from the Interior Depart-

Also, a communication from the Treasury Department, giving estimates of the cost of certain break waters. They were laid on the table, and ordered to Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, presented certain

Mr. Murray, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, recommending the printing of 110,000 copies of the Agricultural portion of the Report of the Commissioner o

the Patent Office. Adopted.

Mr. Breckinridge moved that the House should go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the custom-house erection appropriations; which did not prevail

Mr. Dunbar presented a resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, relative to the construction of a railroad in that State; which was laid on the table, and ordered to

The Speaker announced this to be the pre-Mr. Cobb reported back, and asked that the Committee be discharged from a variety of pe

titions, asking for grants of public lands; ur-ging the enactment of a Homestead bill; askging the enactment of a Homestead off; asking Congress to stop the sale of public lands; asking lands for school purposes, &c.

Mr. Cobb also reported, from the same committee, a bill authorizing the issuing of land warrants to the widows or children of deceased. soldiers, although the widows may be married again, or the children may be minors, and not

Mr. Warren, from the same of ported a bill to compensate land agents for certain services; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

ands reserved by statute for railroad purposes Mr. Letcher moved to lay it on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered

tee of the Whole was then decided in the negative—yeas 84, nays 108.

On motion, the business on the Speaker's G. Davis, Dawson, Dent, Disney, Dowdell, Dun table was then taken up and considered; and the bill to provide Territorial Governments for

Nebraska was soon reached. Mr. Richardson moved that is be referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Cutting moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cutting. My motion, I believe, has The Speaker. If you had been entitled to

the Committee on Territories, that it may be by indirection. It is not worth while to seek to disguise the fact: gentlemen really in fa vor of the bill will seek to place it where it can be reached by the House. Bills have accumulated before the Committee of the Whole ever since the first of the session. An effort to so refer it can only be intended to defeat it alto-

to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. I am animated by no sense of disrespect toward the chairman of the Committee on Territories, nor toward any member of that The Committee on Territories has already claborated the subject, in its labors upon its

Whole, without subjecting the bill to the delay of a circuit through this committee. It is insinuated by the chairman of the Committee on Territories that motives other than those avowed actuate some persons. His remark cannot apply to me. I have always stood upon the great principle of the right of

I have supported this principle in all Territorial laws, as it relates to the people of Washington, and all others; and on this principle I stand opposed to all fanatics and political agi-tators. The Senate bill is intended to embody this great cardinal principle, and I shall sup-port it. But in this particular, the Senate bill is not clearly understood by the people. It is understood to restrict this right, and therefore should be considered by this House in Committee.

the new States. It denies cortain rights to settlers who have come from foreign countries, from which they ought not to be excluded. They should possess the right of acquiring

brunt before the people? Gentlemen of the constituency; while we of the North must stem the torrent of fanaticism and prejudice. Is it, then, asking too much, when we ask to be heard and rightly understood in this House,

and by the people? Doubts are entertained in high places as t certain provisions in this bill. It is a bill of words and exclamatory sentences. Its real significance is concealed by the din of words, provisos, and singular expressions. The Badger proviso is not understood aright by many. Are the old French and Spanish laws respecting Slavery to exist in these Territories, or not? I not, it is because they are repealed. Are we to understand this? If so, what repeals them? The Badger provise? If so, then is the Badger proviso a proviso of Congressional intervent on; and Congressional Intervention is what I de-

nounce. I want Congress to have nothing to do with the subject. The people of the North-their clergymen even, as a class-ask us to interfere. am opposed to intervention, and to all provisos

There is now a kind of civil insurrection in the North on this subject of Slavery. The tendency there is plain; and we must so conduct ourselves as, both in fact and in appear ance, to act fair and aboveboard. We must give no grounds for suspicion even. Let us

will secure a right understanding.

Mr. Richardson. Will the gentleman propose, also, to make it the special order for some particular time? Many Voices. No; no special order Mr. Cutting. No; that would require a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. Cutting, Why has the gentleman per-mitted this bill—centrary to all usage for so important a bill-to sleep so long upon the ta-Mr. Richardson. The House bill on the same subject is substantially the same. [Laughter.]
.Mr. Cutting. Each gentleman must judge

The Senate bill as amended is very unlike the Let us meet the whole subject manfully and fairly. Let us see who really is and who is

not in favor of intervention. I smother noth

Mr. Richardson. Does the gentleman mean that I smother anything? Mr. Cutting. No; but the principle of in ervention is smothered up in this bill. Let us bring all that is hidden in it to light, by an open discussion in Committee of the Whole.

Cutting resisted all the requeste urged upon him to withdraw his demand. Mr. Ewing here moved to go into Committoe of the Whole. Lost, 78 to 124.

Mr. Preston. Is it in order to move to post pone until 2 o'clock to-morrow?

The Speaker. It is not in order

Mr. Florence. I move a call of the House. Negatived almost unanimously. Mr. Cutting. I call for the yeas and nays on the question of reference to the Commit The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by

cher, Bennett, Benson, Banton, Bissell, Blies, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chase, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Cutting, T. Davis, De Witt, Dick, Diekinson, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenten, Flagler, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, an, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Hiester, Hunt, Hughes, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, Kittredge, Knoz, Lane, Lilly, McCulloch, Mace, Macy, Matteson, Maurice, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Morrison, Morray, Nich-

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Stanton, Vansant, Walsh, Warren, Daniel i Wright, H. B. Wright, and Zollicoffer-95. Mr. Cutting moved to reconsider the vote by

Senate, Wednesday, March 22, 1854. A large number of petitions relative to pri

Ordered, That the second Friday in April shall be set apart for the consideration of the adverse reports of Senate committees on pri-Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Naval

our as will continue good and wholesome du ring its transportation to distant stations: and the same was taken up for consideration. Mr. Pratt opposed the resolution. Under existing law, all persons were allowed to bid for these articles. This resolution would confine the contracts to those who are manufactur-

Mr. Gwin read a letter from the head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, showing the losses and injuries sustained by the service in consequence of its being placed at the mercy of speculators, who underbid manufacturers

Mr. Pratt repeated his objections, and Mesers. Gwin, Shields, and Clayton, re-Mr. Cass said he was opposed to having the whole people of the United States invited to bid for these supplies, and confining the De-

the whole people of the United States the equal right of furnishing supplies for the Government The joint resolution was then passed-year 29, naye 9.

of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of 1846, granting lands to her for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was taken up, and passed. The Senate then proceeded to the considera tion of the bill granting land to the States of Indiana and Illinois, to aid in the construction

and the same was read and passed. sumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the pay and allowances of the army.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. Pettit to strike out the 9th section, which increases the number of cadets to sixty-two, to

Senators from the respective States. Mr. Shields repeated his views against stril g out the section.

strike out. Mr. Pearce said he would vote to strike out if the question was one merely of Senatorial patronage, but he thought the reasons given for the increase of the number of cadets were ufficient. He was not disposed to give the appointment of this additional number to the Ex ecutive, as of late these appointments had the appearance of establishing an hereditary prin-

iple of succession.

the public expense, why should not young men be educated and trained up for the more im portant offices of Presidents, Secretaries, Judges Senators, Representatives, and diplomatists.

Mr. Mason moved that the bill be postponed

for the purpose of going into Executive session which motion was disagreed to.

Messrs. Butler and Shields followed in favor of retaining the section. Mr. Dodge, of lowa, strenuously supported

Mr. Pettit's motion was rejected-yeas 13 ays 25. The bill was then passed; and, On motion, the Senate proceeded to conside

House of Representatives, March 22, 1854 The Speaker laid before the House a comnication from the War Department, embodying a Report from the Engineer-in-Chief, respecting certain fortifications in California. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Bayly arose to a privileged question The House yesterday resolved that its printer should print 110,000 copies of the Agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report. A member. A motion to reconsider that vot

rights. Mr. Harris asked leave to present a bill granting to Mississippi alternate sections of from Brandon to Mississippi City, or to a point opposite Ship Island. Leave was not granted.

Mr. Phillips asked the consent of the House

to take up the bill just received from the Sen-Objection was made. the relief of settlers on lands adjacent to a certain railroad in Arkansas, was then taken up, on the motion to reconsider the vote ordering it to be read a third time.

vote ordering its third reading was adopted-yeas 100, nays 64; and the bill was read a third time and passed; and a motion to recor

remained; and her devotion to her bocks was undiminished, whenever she found time to bestow upon them. Willingly would she, at any time, see me leave for the nearest village, distant fifteen miles, to pass, perhaps, the night, (if the weather was bad,) for I never returned without some new volume for her. In the evenings, I superintended her studies, often feeling that I learned more than I imparted to that imposent child heart.

"They have no church."

"Strange—where does the minister preach?"

"There is no minister within twenty miles, my dear," said I, laying down my book.

Her countenance fell, and she gased gloomily

"you ought to be their minister."

I smiled involuntarily.

"I, Lulie? I cannot preach!" "But then you can talk to them, as you us

ful tone, lifting the small fingers of one hand I left her gazing anxiously into the coals.

and to imitate; but at the patois of the French and Welsh youngsters she stumbled altogether, and contented herself with the universally-un-

invitation, I once took Eulalie to their cabin of my occasional trips to the village. She had share with me, when I went to take her home.
"I never heard anybody scold as Mrs. Wilson does," said she; "but then, poor woman, she calls him, sits in the chimney corner, and smokes his pipe without caring for a word she says, while she goes out to milk ten cows! But the strangest of it all is, brother, they

then bounding through the bushes, and sprang rance of those around her constantly weighed

could do anything? Lulie insisted upon accompanying me, though bjected, fearing the child's disase might be had once prepared for her reception. It had and she went with me. Leaving her at the ad it been still my own, I could not have hold. Half the women of the neighborhood borne the burden of associations hung about were already there, making a Babel of divers

> as possible, and calling my sister, placed her by the child's head with a fan; for the struggle after breath was most painful. I applied such remedies as came within the scope of my knowledge, at the same time candidly informing the parents that little hope remained.

> the house, restless and gloomy. The children huddled in corners, crying and whispering by turns. Eulalie, alone, with a composure youd her years, nursed the dying child. "I love you, Lulie!" were the last words Susy tried to say before the ice of death fell

heaven! and what has become of her soul ?"

In my desire to screen her pure heart from the contaminating influences of society, by almost isolating her, I had not forgotten that the young heart must have companionship of some

norant peasants from foreign shores could not be persuaded that we had not some sinister design—that their children were not to be taught some "heresy." I met this objection by urging parents to come with their children, and listen themselves to the instructions given. The want of teachers was the most serious difficulty. At first, Eulalie took the very youngest children, and I collected the others into a large class. But, in the summer, we obtained the assistance of alyoung weman, who was the preciding genius of the nearest log school-house, six miles distant; and, giving up to her the children of my class, I confined my instruction to the adults. Quite a circle, in the course of months, gathered about me: and some of the

A circumstance soon occurred, however, which came near shaking to the earth all our

and went to accost her. A violent whispering

you, too, ole man, if you've got a grain of sperit! I'd have you to know, Mister Lincoln,

man his lesson, and then go home." I soon found. There they were—those beautiful closed the school, and held consultation with mountains! The sun shone upon some of their the other teacher, who, timid and self-distrustful, was in favor of succumbing to the will of the majority—a proceeding which I scorned to think of. Giving the innocent cause of so much vexation a Primer, with a charge to ness to their Leauty. The eye would follow

all so happy to learn! and don't they think which we gased went rapidly down, down, Tilly has a soul, too! Brother, he looks so faster and farther than we could follow it with much like Zeb; poor Zeb! I don't think I alour eyes. Is the gorge at its base grew great ways used to treat him kindly!"

ly; "and I must see her! You will take me there to morrow morning, will you not, brothwith the green trees. of a gay voice singing, and a glimpse of Bru-no's spotted brown coat. Dog and child sprang

all battered and broken into a thousand crags, as boldly and defyingly as ever, trusting in its granite strength to outlast the wrath of storms, and weary the omnipotence of Heaven.

Many things have been omitted in this attempted description. I have not spoken of two eagles, which soared far above these mountains, and stooped not for hours toward their loftiest supposits as if even that plorious would had

and graings, lambs, snow white pigeons, and graings, lambs, snow white pigeons, and surprise and graings, lambs, snow white pigeons, and grain graings, lambs, snow white pigeons, and surprise grains, and grain graings, lambs, snow white pigeons, and grain graings, lambs, snow white pigeons, and grain graings, lambs, snow white pigeons, and grain gr

A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA.

to those who sought her truly. We tied our mules to the drooping branches of great firs, and gazed upon the grand picture around us.

"No, thank ce, sir; I'll sit just here, and listen at your talk; it's all I want, if Tilly can get to larn!" and she modestly seated herself on the grass.

Eulalie's eyes were dancing.

"Oh, brother, put him in my class, won't you?" she asked, in a loud whisper, coming

Toward the west, at a distance of forty miles, perhaps, was the beautiful range of coast mountains—lofty, but undulating with grace-

mony with the breeze which made holy music

Higher and higher rose the mountains, unti at last we saw beyond the sources of the rivers the great majestic masses of the Sierra Here rose giant cones, far above the mighty hills about them, but still green with their fitting crowns of pines. Between them, far in the faint distance, rose others yet higher, whose proud summits bore no tree, but were decked with white shining snow—purest of earthly things—and fitted to rest against the blue heaven. Below—that is, south of these coni-cal mountain tops—stood a bare, grand, rocky, broken mountain, which seemed to have received upon its broken and splintered crest all the shocks which a defied Heaven had burled

such emotions as men are unwilling to own, except to the great God. Beyond all that I have tried to sketch, there was much in the scene well fitted to touch and soften our hearts,

Could it have been the love of the blessed dead which met us there, in that spotso near heaven, and wooed us to good thoughts, and made us book, specially valuable for its well-chosen porbook, specially valuable for its well-chosen portraits and well-executed autographs, and worth the reading besides.

and slashy. This volume will be followed soon by another, to be made up of his more elabo-

thought and happy choice of words. One may tried and found wanting-by the public." We read it, and read it again, and each time feel presume to mend the grammar and spoil the pun, by substituting wanted for wanting. † CONGRESS. THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Tuesday, March 21, 1854.

> strating against the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, or the extension of Slavery territory now free. Also, two remonstrances, signed by 963 wo-men of Litchfield, Maine, against the same

Niagara. Mr. Pratt presented the memorial of the Maryland Mechanical Institution, and the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, stating that

same power of selecting as was held by members of the House. Mr. Shields said he had a bill which provided for that matter, and he would call it up to-day,

of the navy, was taken up. Mr. Gwin urged that it be put on its passage.

report of the Secretary of the Treasury, com-

purposes.

Also, a bill to provide for the sale of a porroads and canals right of appointing cadets to West Point. Mr. Pettit moved to strike out the lat

olutions of the Legislature of his State; which were laid on the table, and ordered to

> sentation of reports from the Commit Public Lands.

to the estate of the deceased. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Warren also reported, from the san

The Speaker replied, that all bills of older date upon the table must be taken up in order, and disposed of before the Kansas and Nebras-ka bill could be reached.

Mr. Richardson's motion to go into Commit-

The Speaker. The motion of the gentleman

the floor, it would.

Mr. Richardson. I wish it to be referred to

I respect the right of every man to vote in this House as he pleases; but I have no respect for any man who would seek to destroy it insidiously. I want every man to be openly and in a manly way either for or against the bill. If it is referred to the Committee on Territories, it may be promptly reported back and put upon its passage.

Mr. Cutting. I now move that it be referred

own bill for the same purpose. Its members can offer their views in Committee of the ers or regular dealers.

partment to the acceptance of the bids of a particular class. Mr. Pettit said he was in favor of allowing

lands, and of participating in the elections, and in the Legislative Councils.

Who, Mr. Cutting asked, was to bear the

requiring or giving warrant for future inter-

Mr. Richardson. I want no Parliamentary actics. Why did not the gentleman and his friends vote for my motion this morning to go into Committee of the Whole !

for himself in this matter; but he and I do not think alike on this subject of resemblance. House bill.

I move the previous question.

the following vote: Yras-Messrs. Appleton, Ball, Banks, Bel-

B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, John Wentworth, T. Wentworth, Westbrook, Wheeler, Witte, and Yates-110.

or, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith Wm. R. Smith, Goo. W. Smyth, Frederick I

which the bill was committed, and also moveto lay the motion to reconsider on the table The latter was agreed to-yeas 110, nays 96. The House then adjourned.

vate claims were presented, and appropriately

small stores, and allowing the Department also to purchase at market prices such qualities of

the people in the Territories and everywhere and regular dealers, and whose only profit can to fashion their own Government. be in furnishing inferior articles.

of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway

Mr. Hamlin followed in favor of striking out the section, on the ground that there was no necessity for the increase of the number of ca Mr. Badger opposed the motion to strike out. Mr. Pettit followed, denying the necessity for this increase. If the establishment of Wer Point Academy was a new question, he thought he would be opposed to it. He never could see any reason why the Government should provide a school for the education of one class of officers, and not for the others. He saw no rea son why military officers should be educated at public expense, and not civil efficers. If officers to lead the armies should be educated at

the motion to strike out, and defended the President for making his selections for the cadets to be appointed at large, from the officers of the army and navy, who, having no political

was tabled yesterday.

Mr. Bayly. Then is a citizen [Printer to the Senate, understood | deprived of his legal

The bill, under consideration yesterday, for This bill was debated at some length by Mesers. Orr, Jones of Tennessee, Straub, Bis-

Affairs, reported back the House joint resolu-tion, giving the Navy Department power to re-ject, under certain circumstances, bids for fur-nishing the navy with provisions, clothing, and